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ISSUED: September 1992

PENNSYLVANIA'S LABOR FORCE

..... A Monthly Statistical Analysis

AUGUST 1992 HIGHLIGHTS

- **Pennsylvania's unemployed increased in August; the statewide rate of unemployment, seasonally adjusted, jumped to 8.2 percent.**
- **Nonfarm jobs fell seasonally by 2,900 in August to 5,000,100. They were about 51,000 below their level of August 1991.**

In July 1992 . . .

- **Average weekly earnings of production workers in Pennsylvania manufacturing industries dipped to $485.52, as average hourly pay rose by 4 cents but the average workweek shrank by 0.2 hour.**
- **The total number of initial claims rose 8 percent from June but weeks claimed fell by 3 percent.**
- **Almost $92 million benefits were paid to emergency unemployment compensation claimants.**
- **Unadjusted unemployment rates rose in 40 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties.**
- **Only 3 of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas had higher seasonally adjusted unemployment rates than in June, and changes were small.**

Special Interest Topic: N.A.P. Tax Credits

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LABOR MARKET INFORMATION

Commonwealth of Pennsylvania
Robert P. Casey, Governor
Department of Labor and Industry Bureau of Research and Statistics

COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR AND INDUSTRY
BUREAU OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS

Pennsylvania's Labor Force . . . A Monthly Statistical Analysis

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Inquiries can also be directed to Labor Market Analysts located throughout Pennsylvania.

The following is a list of Analysts and the counties they serve.

Analyst	Phone Number	Counties Served
Edward Murray	(215)560-1977 Philadelphia	Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, Philadelphia Counties in PA; Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties in NJ
Kenneth Shockley	(215)378-4314 Reading	Carbon, Lehigh, Northampton, Pike, Wayne, Schuylkill, Berks Counties in PA; Warren County, NJ
James Mowad	(717)963-3443 Scranton	Columbia, Lackawanna, Luzerne, Monroe, Wyoming, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Bradford, Tioga
Fred Schneider Larry Baugher	(717)771-1299 York	Cumberland, Dauphin, Lebanon, Perry, Lancaster, Adams, York, Franklin, Fulton
Glenn Lynn	(717)327-3504 Williamsport	Centre, Lycoming, Potter, Juniata, Mifflin, Clinton, Montour, Northumberland, Snyder, Union
William Findley Debra Nicholson	(814)533-2213 Johnstown	Blair, Cambria, Somerset, Bedford, Clearfield, Jefferson, Huntingdon, Elk, Cameron, Greene
William Ceriani Roberta Wilson	(412)565-5350 Pittsburgh	Beaver, Allegheny, Fayette, Washington, Westmoreland, Butler, Indiana, Armstrong, Lawrence
Carol Patterson	(814)871-4298 Erie	Erie, Mercer, McKean, Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren

CURRENT LABOR FORCE SITUATION

PENNSYLVANIA'S number of jobless workers and rate of unemployment jumped to their highest levels of the recession in August. The state's seasonally adjusted rate of unemployment moved up to 8.2 percent in August from 7.7 percent in July. The nation's rate edged down to 7.6 percent from 7.7 percent in July.

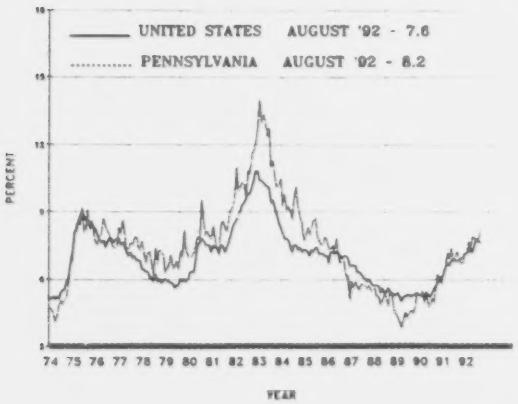
Data, made available through the Current Population Survey (CPS) of households and released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics, show August's unemployment in Pennsylvania, adjusted for seasonality, up 40,000 to 496,000. August's rate of 8.2 percent was the highest since June 1985 when the rate was 8.7 percent. On the surface, this looks like an alarming deterioration in the state's economy. However, a closer look reveals a sharp decline in the number of job losers during the month, with entrants into the labor force, many of whom were unsuccessful in finding a job, accounting for all of the unemployment rise. Compared to one year ago, unemployment was up 70,000, raising the rate one full percentage point from last August's rate of 7.2 percent.

Employment, seasonally adjusted, showed a strong gain of 59,000 to 5,565,000, its highest level in ten months. This gain was responsible for the healthy decline in job losers during the month, but was insufficient to accommodate the large influx of entrants. Compared to one year ago, employment was up 66,000.

The combination of August's healthy employment gain and large increase in labor force entrants who were unable to find jobs pushed the statewide labor force up 99,000 to a new all-time high of 6,061,000. This exceeded, by a wide margin, the previous high of 6,008,000 in March 1990. Also, it was the largest monthly gain since November 1989 when economic expansion pushed the labor force up 104,000.

August claims for unemployment compensation confirm the CPS report of fewer job losers. Declining by nearly 19,000 during the month, weekly claims counts suggest that total unemployment may have shown improvement during the month if it were not for the large influx of entrants to the labor force. This has been apparent for much of the year. During the past four months, employment has gained nearly 100,000, yet unemployment and the labor force are considerably higher as renewed confidence in job availability brings workers back into the labor force.

UNITED STATES & PENNSYLVANIA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
(SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)



RESIDENT CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

	AUG. 1992	JUL. 1992	AUG. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1992	CHANGE FROM AUG. 1991
Civilian Labor Force	6,082	6,059	5,950	23	132
Employment	5,627	5,594	5,566	33	61
Unemployment	455	465	384	-10	71
Rate of Unemp.	7.5%	7.7%	6.5%	-0.2	1.0
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED					
Civilian Labor Force	6,061	5,962	5,925	99	136
Employment	5,565	5,506	5,499	59	66
Unemployment	496	456	426	40	70
Rate of Unemp.	8.2%	7.7%	7.2%	0.5	1.0

PENNSYLVANIA'S JOBS

ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	AUG. 1992 AP/	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1992	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1991
NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY JOBS	5,000.1	5,003.0	5,053.0	5,052.5	-50.0	-49.5
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	1,184.9	1,177.7	1,182.5	1,215.8	-4.8	-38.1
Mining	24.2	24.2	24.7	25.6	-0.5	-1.4
Construction	208.1	206.6	201.6	218.7	5.0	-12.1
Manufacturing	952.6	946.9	956.2	971.5	-9.3	-24.6
Durable Goods	528.1	526.9	531.7	544.7	-4.8	-17.8
Lumber and Wood		28.5	28.8	30.1	-0.3	-1.6
Furniture and Fixtures		18.0	17.9	17.6	0.1	0.4
Stone, Clay, and Glass		42.4	42.6	43.3	-0.2	-0.9
Primary Metals		80.8	81.4	83.8	-0.6	-3.0
Fabricated Metals		81.1	82.2	83.9	-1.1	-2.8
Industrial Machinery		97.7	98.7	102.8	-1.0	-5.1
Electric and Electronic Equipment		73.4	74.0	76.7	-0.6	-3.3
Transportation Equipment		48.3	49.2	48.8	-0.9	-0.5
Instruments and Related		36.8	36.9	38.4	-0.1	-1.6
Miscellaneous Manufacturing		19.9	20.0	19.3	-0.1	0.6
Nondurable Goods	424.5	420.0	424.5	426.8	-4.5	-6.8
Food and Kindred		88.5	88.7	88.7	-0.2	-0.2
Textile Mill		26.0	26.4	25.9	-0.4	0.1
Apparel and Other Textiles		61.5	64.2	64.4	-2.7	-2.9
Paper and Allied		39.2	39.3	39.6	-0.1	-0.4
Printing and Publishing		81.4	82.0	83.8	-0.6	-2.4
Chemicals and Allied		62.5	62.7	62.9	-0.2	-0.4
Petroleum and Coal		11.4	11.3	11.7	0.1	-0.3
Rubber and Plastics		41.7	41.9	41.0	-0.2	0.7
Leather		6.9	7.1	7.9	-0.2	-1.0
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	3,814.1	3,823.4	3,868.8	3,835.4	-45.4	-12.0
Transportation	149.3	148.7	155.2	151.5	-6.5	-2.8
Public Utilities	105.9	106.0	105.7	106.2	0.3	-0.2
Communications		51.9	51.8	51.6	0.1	0.3
Electric, Gas and Sanitary		54.1	53.9	54.6	0.2	-0.5
Wholesale Trade	258.8	260.4	260.7	269.4	-0.3	-9.0
Retail Trade	882.0	881.4	884.8	890.2	-3.4	-8.8
General Merchandise Stores		106.5	107.8	110.0	-1.3	-3.5
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	304.3	304.8	304.4	304.6	0.4	0.2
Finance		144.3	143.8	140.2	0.5	4.1
Insurance		116.8	117.2	119.6	-0.4	-2.8
Real Estate		43.7	43.4	44.8	0.3	-1.1
Services	1,457.6	1,459.6	1,464.6	1,455.8	-5.0	3.8
Business		196.9	196.7	199.5	0.2	-2.6
Health		512.7	511.2	495.3	1.5	17.4
Hospitals		273.0	272.1	265.4	0.9	7.6
Legal		42.0	42.1	42.7	-0.1	-0.7
Educational		132.1	142.4	133.4	-10.3	-1.3
Social		113.4	114.0	109.9	-0.6	3.5
Other		462.5	458.2	475.0	4.3	-12.5
Government	656.2	662.5	693.4	657.7	-30.9	4.8
Federal		135.5	135.7	138.2	-0.2	-2.7
State		126.6	126.8	138.4	-0.2	-11.8
Local		400.4	430.9	381.1	-30.5	19.3
PERSONS IN LABOR-MGMT. DISPUTES	1.1	1.9	1.7	1.3	0.2	0.6

AP/ = Advance preliminary, based on early survey returns.
P/ = Preliminary data, used to compute change from columns.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

JOBS FELL in August by 2,900 to 5,000,100, according to advance preliminary data from the monthly survey of employer payrolls. The August total was 51,000 less than that of August 1991. Goods-producing jobs increased by 7,200, chiefly in the nondurable goods industries, with smaller gains in construction and durable goods, but lagged 43,000 behind their August 1991 total. Service-producing jobs declined by 9,300 from July as seasonal losses in government and services (chiefly public and private schools) and wholesale trade overcame modest gains in transportation and retail trade. Service-producing jobs were 8,100 below August 1991.

JOBS TUMBLED 50,000 in July, reversing the five-month climb since February. This loss was just one percent of July's total job count of 5,003,000 but greater than the average 29,000 seasonal drop for July. Jobs were off by 49,500 from July 1991.

Most of the decline from June involved service sector jobs, which fell 45,400–about twice the seasonal norm–chiefly in local government. Nevertheless, jobs in local government were up by a hefty 19,300 from July 1991.

Goods-producing jobs totaled 1,177,700 in July–down 4,800 from June. While this was smaller than the average seasonal slide, July's count was down a substantial 38,100 from July 1991.

Manufacturing jobs fell 9,300 since June to 946,900–a record low. Here again, the decline was less than the average July decrease, but there were almost 25,000 fewer manufacturing jobs this July than in July 1991.

With 420,000 jobs in July, nondurable goods also set a record low. Petroleum and coal products was the only industry group to show a month-to-month rise, a scant pickup of only 100 jobs. Nevertheless, only one nondurable goods industry lost more than 600 jobs. Since June, apparel lost 2,700 jobs due to the summer layoffs typical of that industry.

The pattern of durable goods manufacturing was much the same. The job count of 526,900 in July was off a modest 4,800 from June–about two-thirds of the seasonally expected decline. As with nondurables, only one industry group rose for the month–and that by just 100 jobs. However, job losses have hit durable goods disparately hard. While jobs in nondurable goods were down by 6,800 over the year, durable goods jobs were down by 17,800.

Manufacturers have dismissed employees as business turned down, and increased their workweeks as business turned around. Given today's uncertain economy, there has been a reluctance by manufacturers to add to their work force. Hiring what may prove to be short-term employees is more costly than paying a smaller, permanent work force overtime.

Changes in the service sector have been varied. At one end of the job spectrum is trade–both retail and wholesale–that has contributed to a job loss of nearly 18,000 over the year. At the other end is health services, which in the same time period added 17,400 new jobs to payrolls.

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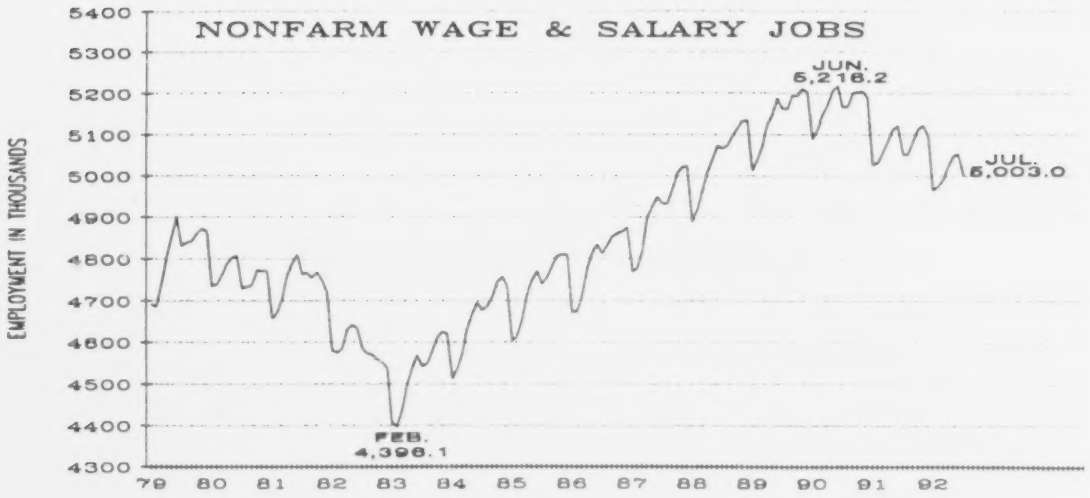
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT

in Pennsylvania



MONTH AND YEAR

ESTABLISHMENT PRODUCTION WORKERS' HOURS AND EARNINGS

	AVERAGE WEEKLY EARNINGS			AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS			AVERAGE HOURLY EARNINGS		
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	JUL. 1992 P/	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991
Manufacturing	485.52	486.26	460.75	40.8	41.0	40.1	11.90	11.86	11.49
Durable Goods	526.26	528.78	498.54	41.8	42.1	41.1	12.59	12.56	12.13
Lumber and Wood	391.94	390.86	372.49	40.7	40.8	39.5	9.63	9.58	9.43
Furniture and Fixtures	402.97	394.38	395.75	41.5	40.7	40.3	9.71	9.69	9.82
Stone, Clay, and Glass	509.41	514.31	485.48	42.1	42.4	40.9	12.10	12.13	11.87
Primary Metals	621.50	617.27	572.12	43.1	42.6	41.7	14.42	14.49	13.72
Fabricated Metals	499.45	502.78	467.81	41.9	42.5	41.0	11.92	11.83	11.41
Industrial Machinery	538.02	544.85	526.25	42.0	42.5	42.1	12.81	12.82	12.50
Electric and Electronic Equipment	491.53	502.25	464.62	41.4	42.6	40.9	11.88	11.79	11.36
Transportation Equipment	636.20	636.88	590.65	41.8	41.9	40.4	15.22	15.20	14.62
Instruments and Related	486.00	496.51	480.39	40.0	41.0	41.2	12.15	12.11	11.66
Miscellaneous Manufacturing	477.58	470.84	441.48	39.8	39.5	39.0	12.06	11.92	11.32
Nondurable Goods	436.70	434.32	414.57	39.7	39.7	39.0	11.00	10.94	10.63
Food and Kindred	474.21	474.73	452.07	40.6	40.3	39.9	11.68	11.78	11.33
Textile Mill	324.23	333.32	321.86	38.1	39.4	38.5	8.51	8.46	8.36
Apparel and Other Textiles	250.60	242.84	243.59	35.0	34.3	34.7	7.16	7.08	7.02
Paper and Allied	523.64	523.50	503.52	42.4	42.7	42.1	12.35	12.26	11.96
Printing and Publishing	479.46	475.85	450.41	39.3	39.1	38.3	12.20	12.17	11.76
Chemicals and Allied	612.26	608.69	595.52	43.3	43.2	43.5	14.14	14.09	13.69
Petroleum and Coal	683.39	690.09	625.24	40.5	41.9	40.6	16.38	16.47	15.40
Rubber and Plastics	437.44	450.82	412.17	41.9	43.6	39.9	10.44	10.34	10.33
Leather	299.86	299.92	278.85	39.3	38.8	39.0	7.63	7.73	7.15
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES									
Communications	646.76	618.13	594.66	41.3	39.7	39.2	15.66	15.57	15.17
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary	750.35	736.49	722.83	43.0	42.4	43.0	17.45	17.37	16.81

P/ = Preliminary data. Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

AVERAGE WEEKLY PAY for Pennsylvania's factory production workers pulled back 74 cents from June's record high. July's monthly gain of 4 cents an hour in average hourly pay was not enough to overcome a loss of 0.2 of an hour in the average workweek. Nevertheless, July's weekly pay average of $485.52 was up $24.77 from July 1991, and was the second highest average on record.

While there were more manufacturing industries paying a lower average weekly wage in July than in June, all 19 industries showed wage gains over the year. These gains ranged from $2.37 in textile mills to $49.38 in primary metals. In general, those industries with the highest average pay had the largest gains. Petroleum and coal products, transportation equipment, and primary metals ranked first, second and third in average pay among the 19 manufacturing industries.

While retreating slightly from 41.0 hours in June, July's average workweek of 40.8 hours marked the 14th consecutive month where the manufacturing workweek averaged over 40 hours.

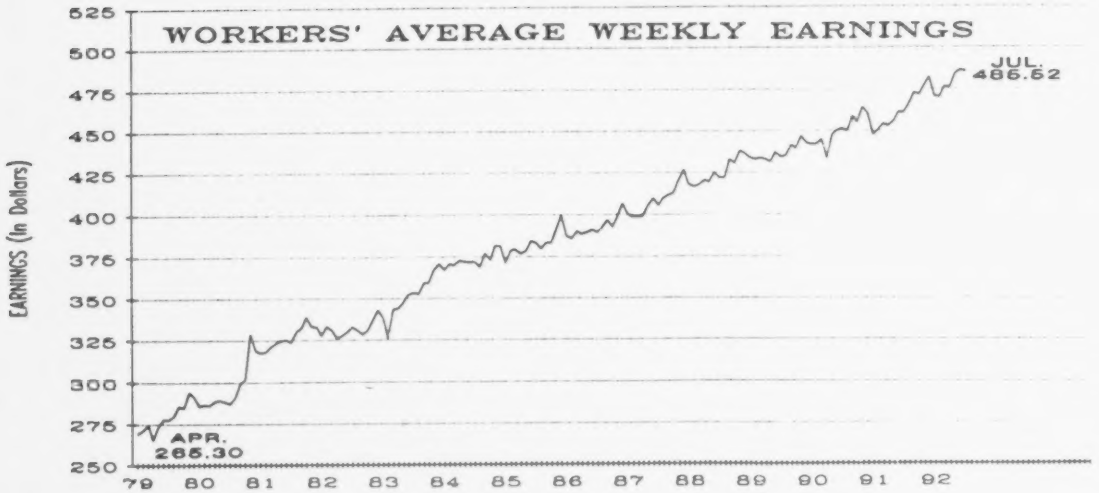
Nondurables or "soft goods" industries are dichotomous. On the one hand, there are high-paying soft goods industries such as chemicals and allied products and paper products whose workweeks consistently average over 40 hours. On the other hand, there are the low-paying industries, most often associated with soft goods, such as leather and apparel, whose hours of work have typically averaged in the mid 30's.

Ordinarily, all durable or "hard goods" industries have average workweeks of 40 hours or more. In July, out of its 10 industry groups, only miscellaneous manufacturing fell below 40 hours.

There is a tendency for average hourly pay to rise each month and July 1992 was no exception. July's average hourly pay of $11.90 set the fifth monthly record in a row. Both durable goods and nondurable goods set records as well; durable goods averaged $12.59 an hour in July while nondurable goods averaged $11.

MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION

in Pennsylvania



MONTH AND YEAR

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

REGULAR PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	JUL. 1992	JUN. 1992	JUL. 1991	CHANGE FROM JUN. 1992	CHANGE FROM JUL. 1991
CLAIMS ACTIVITY					
Initial Claims	**113,991**	105,420	123,194	8,571	-9,203
Weeks Claimed	**828,873**	856,782	911,999	-27,909	-83,126
...Average Weekly Volume	**180,190**	194,723	198,261	-14,533	-18,071
Insured Unemployment Rate	**3.8%**	4.1%	4.1%	-0.3	-0.3
PAYMENT ACTIVITY					
First Payments	**47,878**	37,152	47,622	10,726	256
Final Payments	**20,701**	15,942	18,178	4,759	2,523
Weeks Paid	**819,273**	729,707	761,214	89,566	58,059
Net Benefit Amount	**$149,661,472**	$132,332,565	$137,161,674	$17,328,907	$12,499,798
Average Check	**$182.68**	$181.35	$180.19	$1.33	$2.49

INITIAL CLAIMS ROSE to 113,991 in July, their highest level in six months and 8 percent higher than in June. Weeks claimed, however, declined by 27,909 or 3 percent to 828,873, the second lowest in 1992. This cut the insured unemployment rate by 0.3 percentage point to 3.8 percent, the lowest so far in 1992.

Payment activity in July was the highest since April. First payments at 47,878 jumped 29 percent over June, weeks paid increased by 90,000, net benefits were $17 million or 13 percent more than in June, and the average check at $182.68 rose by $1.33.

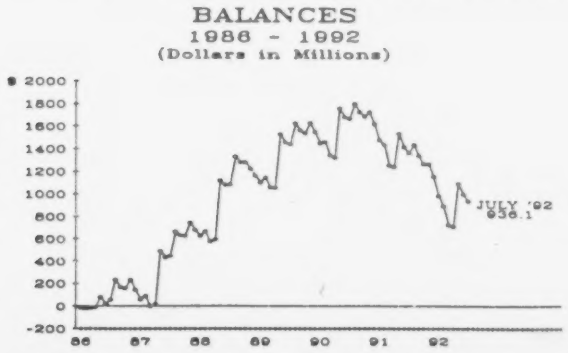
The Unemployment Trust Fund balance dropped by $61 million from June to July as disbursements of $150 million exceeded income of $89 million.

EUC PROGRAM ACTIVITY

	July 1992	Cumulative
First Payments	18,577	203,398
Weeks Comp.	481,187	3,235,853
Benefit Amount	$91,719,099	$614,502,349
Average Check	$190.61	$189.90

In July, 18,577 claimants received checks for the first time. Net payments in July totaled $92 million, or an average of $191 weekly for Emergency Unemployment Compensation benefits. These figures include payments to former federal employees and veterans, as well as to regular UC exhaustees. EUC began November 17, 1991 in all states. No new EUC claims may be filed after March 6, 1993. EUC claimants who began filing prior to June 14, 1992 are eligible for varying maximum durations up to 33 weeks. Those who began filing between June 14 and August 15 are eligible for up to 26 weeks. The maximum was reduced to 20 weeks for new claimants effective August 16.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION TRUST FUND ACTIVITY



JULY 1992		
Income	$	88,625,274
Disbursements	$	149,658,367
Cash Reserves	$	936,060,268

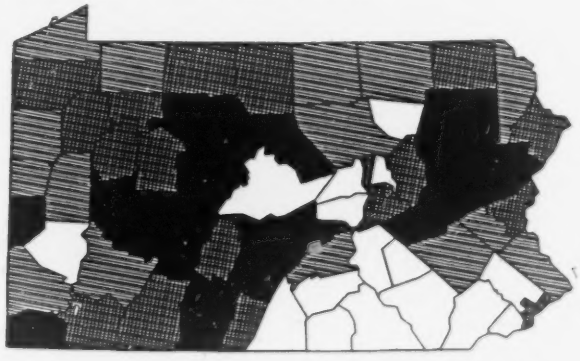
UNEMPLOYMENT ... A GEOGRAPHIC VIEW

HIGHER UNEMPLOYMENT rates were posted in 40 of Pennsylvania's 67 counties from June to July. Rates were down in 23 counties and unchanged in the remaining four. However, since these rates were not adjusted to seasonal factors, comparisons between counties are more meaningful than those between successive months.

At 5.1 percent, Cumberland County had the lowest unemployment rate for the seventh straight month. Its rate was up slightly from its 4.9 percent level of a year ago.

At 14.8 percent, Cameron County had the highest unemployment rate for July. For the second month in a row, it also had the largest percentage increase, soaring 5.3 percentage points in July following a rise of 2.5 percentage points in June. In just two months, it leaped from 10th to 67th place among the state's counties. Cameron is largely rural, however, and with its small labor force, its unemployment count had to climb by just about 100 in each of the two months to effect such a swing.

More populous counties such as Philadelphia or Allegheny can show large numerical swings that have little effect on rates or state rankings. For example, Allegheny County added 1,100 to its unemployment count over the month. Yet, its rate moved up just 0.2 of a percentage point to 6.5 percent and its county position dipped only slightly from 9th to 10th place.



JULY RATE
OF UNEMPLOYMENT

- 5.1 to 7.0
- 7.1 to 8.2
- 8.3 to 9.7
- 9.8 to 14.8

COUNTY UNEMPLOYMENT RANKING

	JULY 1992 P/			JUNE	
	RANK	RATE	VOLUME	RATE	DIFF.
Cumberland	1	5.1	5,900	4.7	0.4
Lebanon	2	5.2	3,500	5.5	-0.3
Dauphin	3	5.4	7,700	5.8	-0.4
Lancaster	4	5.5	13,000	5.7	-0.2
Chester	5	5.8	11,700	5.2	0.6
Franklin	5	5.8	3,600	6.1	-0.3
Montgomery	7	6.1	23,900	5.7	0.4
Montour	8	6.2	500	5.9	0.3
Centre	9	6.3	4,300	6.2	0.1
Allegheny	10	6.5	44,800	6.3	0.2
Adams	11	6.7	2,700	7.0	-0.3
Sullivan	11	6.7	200	7.7	-1.0
Union	11	6.7	1,200	7.3	-0.6
York	11	6.7	12,600	6.7	0.0
Delaware	15	6.9	20,300	6.8	0.1
Snyder	16	7.0	1,300	6.7	0.3
Washington	17	7.1	6,900	7.3	-0.2
Bradford	18	7.2	2,300	7.1	0.1
Perry	18	7.2	1,600	6.9	0.3
Berks	20	7.3	13,100	7.2	0.1
Lehigh	20	7.3	11,200	7.1	0.2
Warren	20	7.3	1,700	7.2	0.1
Bucks	23	7.4	22,300	7.4	0.0
Butler	23	7.4	6,000	7.3	0.1
Wayne	23	7.4	1,700	7.6	-0.2
Westmoreland	26	7.5	13,700	7.4	0.1
Erie	27	7.7	10,800	7.3	0.4
Lycoming	28	7.8	4,800	7.9	-0.1
Lawrence	29	8.1	4,000	8.0	0.1
Mercer	29	8.1	4,400	8.2	-0.1
Tioga	31	8.2	1,600	7.4	0.8
Columbia	32	8.3	2,700	9.0	-0.7
Pike	32	8.3	1,300	8.8	-0.5
Blair	34	8.6	5,500	8.5	0.1
Northampton	35	8.7	10,600	8.1	0.6
Potter	36	8.8	800	8.3	0.5
McKean	37	8.9	2,000	8.3	0.6
Philadelphia	37	8.9	65,400	8.7	0.2
Northumberland	39	9.0	4,400	9.3	-0.3
Crawford	40	9.1	3,700	9.1	0.0
Fayette	40	9.1	5,600	9.6	-0.5
Fulton	40	9.1	600	7.1	2.0
Somerset	43	9.2	3,200	9.4	-0.2
Venango	43	9.2	2,400	8.9	0.3
Forest	45	9.4	200	10.6	-1.2
Susquehanna	45	9.4	1,900	8.9	0.5
Jefferson	47	9.6	2,000	9.9	-0.3
Clarion	48	9.7	1,800	9.8	-0.1
Monroe	49	9.8	5,100	10.5	-0.7
Lackawanna	50	10.0	11,400	9.0	1.0
Schuylkill	50	10.0	7,700	9.3	0.7
Cambria	52	10.1	6,900	9.9	0.2
Elk	53	10.2	1,800	6.6	3.6
Clearfield	54	10.6	3,800	10.1	0.5
Juniata	54	10.6	1,100	11.8	-1.2
Luzerne	56	10.8	18,100	9.9	0.9
Clinton	57	11.1	1,700	9.2	1.9
Wyoming	57	11.1	1,600	10.8	0.3
Beaver	59	11.2	7,200	10.9	0.3
Bedford	60	11.4	2,800	9.8	1.6
Armstrong	61	11.5	3,400	10.8	0.7
Carbon	62	11.6	3,100	11.6	0.0
Greene	63	12.1	1,700	13.0	-0.9
Mifflin	63	12.1	2,700	12.7	-0.6
Huntingdon	65	12.6	2,400	11.8	0.8
Indiana	66	13.2	4,900	12.3	0.9
Cameron	67	14.8	400	9.5	5.3

P/ = Preliminary data.
Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

MAJOR LABOR MARKET AREA UNEMPLOYMENT
(in thousands)

	JULY 1992 P/ VOLUME	RATE	JUNE 1992 VOLUME	RATE	JULY 1991 VOLUME	RATE
United States	9,760.0	7.7%	9,975.0	7.8%	8,615.0	6.9%
Pennsylvania	456.0	7.7	454.0	7.6	404.0	6.8
Labor Market Area						
Allentown-Bethlehem MSA	27.9	8.2	27.8	8.2	23.9	7.0
Altoona MSA	5.5	8.9	5.6	9.0	5.6	9.0
Beaver County PMSA	7.1	11.2	7.0	11.2	6.0	9.8
Erie MSA	11.0	7.9	10.6	7.6	9.6	7.0
Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA	18.5	5.5	18.6	5.5	18.8	5.5
Johnstown MSA	10.1	10.0	10.3	10.1	9.0	9.0
Lancaster MSA	13.0	5.7	13.2	5.7	11.3	4.9
Philadelphia PMSA	188.4	7.7	185.3	7.6	159.4	6.5
Pittsburgh PMSA	71.4	7.0	71.3	7.0	60.8	6.1
Reading MSA	13.0	7.3	13.0	7.3	12.1	6.9
Scranton–Wilkes-Barre MSA	37.0	10.0	36.8	9.9	32.0	8.7
Sharon MSA	4.3	8.1	4.3	8.1	3.8	7.2
State College MSA	4.3	6.2	4.3	6.2	4.1	6.0
Williamsport MSA	5.0	8.2	5.2	8.5	4.9	8.2
York MSA	15.5	6.8	15.7	6.9	14.3	6.3

P/ = Preliminary data. **Note: Data are seasonally adjusted.**

PENNSYLVANIA'S RATE of unemployment rose in July from 7.6 percent to 7.7 percent. Pennsylvania was tied with the U.S. whose rate fell slightly from its recession high of 7.8 percent in June. Both the state and national rates were under 7 percent in July 1991, and both rates were well under 6 percent a year before that.

Since these rates are seasonally adjusted, they exclude factors that are tied–directly or indirectly– to the weather and time of the year.

Out of Pennsylvania's 15 major labor market areas, eight had rates that were unchanged from June. Of the rest, only two had rates that were changed by more than 0.1 percentage point: the Erie Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), whose rate rose from 7.6 percent to 7.9 percent, and the Williamsport MSA, whose rate fell from 8.5 percent to 8.2 percent.

July rates ranged from a low of 5.5 percent in the Harrisburg-Lebanon-Carlisle MSA to a high of 11.2 percent in the Beaver County Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area (PMSA). The Harrisburg MSA has ranked the lowest with a 5.5 percent rate in each of the last three months. The Beaver County PMSA, still suffering from the collapse of its steel industry, has ranked highest in each of the last three months, with rates of 11 percent or higher.

Twelve of the 15 labor market areas had higher rates of unemployment in July 1992 than in July 1991; two areas remained unchanged; and only one area, the Altoona MSA, showed an over-the-year decline. On the whole, Pennsylvania has yet to reflect signs of economic recovery.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREAS

Unemployment rates, not seasonally adjusted, for Service Delivery Areas (SDAs) ranged from 5.5 percent in SDAs 24 and 25 to 11.2 percent in SDA 05.

SERVICE DELIVERY AREA LABOR FORCE
(in thousands)

SDA NO.	COUNTIES	JULY 1992 P/ LABOR FORCE	EMP.	UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME	RATE
01	Erie	140.6	129.8	10.8	7.7%
02	Clarion, Crawford, Forest, Venango, Warren	111.3	101.4	9.8	8.8
03	City of Pittsburgh	181.4	169.0	12.4	6.8
04	Allegheny County minus City of Pittsburgh	508.2	475.8	32.4	6.4
05	Beaver	64.3	57.1	7.2	11.2
06	Armstrong, Butler, Indiana	148.6	134.2	14.3	9.6
07	Fayette, Westmoreland	244.3	225.0	19.3	7.9
08	Greene, Washington	111.3	102.7	8.6	7.7
09	Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Jefferson, McKean, Potter	110.2	99.2	11.0	10.0
10	Bedford, Blair, Cambria, Fulton, Huntingdon, Somerset	216.4	195.1	21.3	9.9
11	Centre, Clinton, Columbia, Lycoming, Mifflin, Snyder, Union	236.6	217.9	18.7	7.9
13	Bradford, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Wyoming	88.6	81.1	7.5	8.5
14	Lackawanna	113.8	102.4	11.4	10.0
15	Carbon, Monroe, Pike, Wayne	117.2	106.0	11.2	9.6
16	Luzerne, Schuylkill	243.5	217.8	25.7	10.6
17	Philadelphia	738.7	673.3	65.4	8.9
18	Bucks	303.0	280.6	22.3	7.4
19	Montgomery	390.3	366.4	23.9	6.1
20	Delaware	294.1	273.8	20.3	6.9
21	Chester	201.3	189.5	11.7	5.8
22	Lehigh, Northampton	276.3	254.6	21.8	7.9
23	Berks	179.0	165.9	13.1	7.3
24	Cumberland, Dauphin, Juniata, Lebanon, Perry	355.2	335.6	19.7	5.5
25	Lancaster	234.7	221.7	13.0	5.5
26	York	187.1	174.5	12.6	6.7
27	Adams, Franklin	102.0	95.7	6.3	6.2
28	Lawrence, Mercer	103.8	95.4	8.4	8.1
29	Montour, Northumberland	57.4	52.4	4.9	8.6
	PENNSYLVANIA - TOTAL	**6059.0**	**5594.0**	**465.0**	**7.7**

A Service Delivery Area is a geographical planning region defined by the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

P/ = Preliminary data.

Note: Data not seasonally adjusted.

SPECIAL INTEREST TOPIC

Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP) Tax Credits

Pennsylvania businesses can benefit from a state corporate net income tax credit of up to 50 percent of the amount they contribute to one or more of 120 designated community service organizations located in 28 counties that are participating in the Neighborhood Assistance Program (NAP).

The state-approved nonprofit agencies may offer tax credits ranging from $2,100 to $331,000 and totaling $7.5 million.

The primary goal of NAP is to encourage businesses to contribute to initiatives being developed by local groups in five program categories: community service, crime prevention, education, job training, and neighborhood assistance. The program fosters development of strong grassroots partnerships between nonprofit agencies and the private sector working cooperatively to solve pressing local needs.

A company may receive up to $250,000 a year in Neighborhood Assistance Program tax credits which, when combined with federal deduction for charitable contributions, allow a business to invest in its community at an average out-of-pocket cost of 25 cents on the dollar. Contributions may be in the form of cash, technical assistance, real estate, on-the-job training, or equipment and supplies.

More information can be obtained by calling Darlene Ferrier at (717) 787-4140 at the Bureau of Human Resources of the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs.

The 28 counties involved are:

Adams	Centre	Indiana	Montgomery
Allegheny	Dauphin	Jefferson	Philadelphia
Bedford	Delaware	Lackawanna	Schuylkill
Berks	Elk	Lancaster	Tioga
Blair	Erie	Lehigh	Washington
Bucks	Fayette	Luzerne	Westmoreland
Cambria	Greene	Lycoming	York

Tax credits have been used in other programs, such as federal programs for architectural and transportational barrier removal and for small business compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, and in the recently expired state Targeted Jobs Tax Credit program.

TECHNICAL NOTES

Civilian Labor Force Estimates

Civilian Labor Force - Estimated number of persons 16 years of age and over, employed or unemployed during week including 12th of month, distributed by place of residence.

Total Employed - Includes nonagricultural wage and salary workers, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics, agricultural workers, and persons involved in labor disputes. Employment distributed by place of residence.

Total Unemployed - Estimated number of persons, by place of residence, who did not work during reference week and were looking for work, whether or not eligible for unemployment compensation. Includes those who did not work and were waiting to be called back to an old job or to report to a new job.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Collection - Nonagricultural wage and salary employment as well as hours and earnings estimates based on monthly reports from sample of employers. Under cooperative arrangement with U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Bureau of Research & Statistics of the Pennsylvania Department of Labor & Industry, mails, edits, and processes reports, which are subsequently incorporated in national data.

Industrial Classification - Employer establishments classified by industry on basis of their principal product or service. The Standard Industrial Classification Manual (U.S. Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987) used for classification.

Nonagricultural Employment - A count of jobs by place of work. Includes persons on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation. Excluded are persons laid off, on strike, or on unpaid vacation during entire reporting period. Proprietors, the self-employed, unpaid family workers, farm workers, and domestic workers also excluded. Government employment covers only civilian employes. Full-time teachers considered employed during the summer vacation period, whether or not paid in those months.

Benchmark Data - Employment estimates compared annually with complete count of employment, by industry. Where revisions necessary, monthly estimates adjusted to new benchmark. Following revisions to new benchmark, industry data projected forward to current month by use of sample trends. Basic source of benchmark information is tabulations of employment data, by industry and area, compiled from contribution reports of employers covered under Pennsylvania Unemployment Compensation Law.

Hours and Earnings

Method of Computing Averages - Average hours computed by dividing total production worker hours worked during one week (the seven-day period which includes 12th of month) by number of production workers for week. Average hourly earnings computed by dividing total production worker payroll for one week by total production worker hours for week. Average weekly earnings derived by multiplying average hourly earnings by average weekly hours.

Definitions - Definitions of production or similar workers, payroll, and hours - from which average hours and earnings data are derived - follow:

Production Workers - Includes working supervisors and all nonsupervisory workers (including group leaders and trainees) engaged in fabricating, processing, assembling, inspection, receiving, storage, handling, packing, warehousing, shipping, maintenance, repair, janitorial and guard services, product development, auxiliary production for plant's own use (such as power plant), and record keeping and other services closely associated with production operations.

Payroll - Represents payroll for full- and part-time production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers who received pay for any part of pay periods which include 12th of month. Payroll is reported before deductions for Social Security, group insurance, withholding tax, bonds, and union dues; also includes pay for overtime, holidays, vacations, and sick leave paid directly by the firm.

Hours - Represents hours worked or paid, during pay periods which include 12th of month, for production, construction, or nonsupervisory workers. Hours include time paid for holidays and vacations, and for sick leave when pay received directly from firm.

Unemployment Compensation

Initial Claims - Notices of unemployment filed to request a determination of entitlement to compensation in a new benefit year (period of eligibility) following a period of employment or to begin a second or subsequent period of eligibility within the benefit year following interim employment within the benefit year.

Weeks Claimed - Requests for benefits filed by claimants which certify to the fact the claimants experienced total, partial, or part-total unemployment for given weeks.

Average Weekly Claims - Total number of weeks claimed in a month divided by the number of weeks in the month.

Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR) - Ratio of the average weekly number of persons claiming unemployment compensation benefits within the given month to average annual covered employment. Calculated by dividing the month's average weekly continued weeks claimed by average annual covered employment. Average annual covered employment is estimated until six months after year's end due to a lag in reporting covered employment.

First Payment - First benefit check a claimant receives for a week of unemployment in a benefit year.

Weeks Paid - Weeks claimed which were paid to eligible claimants upon certification that unemployment compensation qualifying unemployment was experienced during given weeks.

Net Benefit Amount - Amount of regular unemployment compensation benefits paid to claimants, after adjusting for returned and redeposited benefit checks.

Income - Amount of funds deposited into the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including employer and employe contributions, transfers from other sources such as the Special Administration Fund, redeposited unemployment compensation checks, federal benefit program reimbursements, loans, and interest earnings.

Disbursements - Amount of funds disbursed from the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund for the current month including the payment of state unemployment compensation benefits, federal program benefits, refunds, and voluntary federal loan repayments.

Cash Reserves - Amount of funds available in the State's Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund available to pay unemployment compensation benefits.